(iii) Appropriation Accounts for the year 1999-2000 (Telecommunication Services). [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT.- 3879/01

Statement Regarding Government Business- *Contd.*

श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, जो आज की कार्यवलि है उसके संबंध में मुझे निवेदन करना है कि माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने सिरसावन जिला मुरादाबाद में जो घटना हुई थी उसके संबंध में कल अपना वक्तव्य दिया था और माननीय सदस्यों ने उस वक्तव्य पर स्पष्टीकरण की मांग की थी और स्पष्टीकरण भी मांगा था। लेकिन स्पष्टीकरण का उत्तर माननीय मंत्री जी नहीं दे पाए थे और उस समय पीठ से यह निर्देश हुआ था कि इन स्पष्टीकरणों का उत्तर माननीय गृह मंत्री जी आज यानी शुक्रवार को देंगे। मेरी अन्य सदस्यों से भी बात हुई है और मेरा भी अनुरोध है कि इसको आज न लेकर सोमवार या मंगलवार या जब माननीय गृह मंत्री जी को सुविधा हो तब उस दिन रख लिया जाए। इसी तरह श्रीमन्, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी को श्रीमती फूलन देवी की हत्या पर हुए वक्तव्य पर भी आज स्पष्टीकरण देना है। तो यह भी सोमवार या मंगलवार को जब भी सुविधा हो तब रख लिया जाए।

श्री सभापति : ठीक है।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I think it is a good suggestion. We should accept it.

SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, yesterday, the Home Minister had promised that he would reply today evening. Now, if Members request that it should be done on some other day, I will find out the convenience of the Home Minister and get back to the House.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Flood situation in the country caused by heavy rains, resulting in loss of lives, property and crops

श्री सुरेश पचौरी (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, भारी वर्षा से देश में बाढ़ की स्थिति के कारण जान-माल और फसलों को हुए नुकसान के संबंध में मैं माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूं।

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AJIT SINGH): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the recent instances of floods in various parts of the country have indeed caused widespread loss of precious lives and property. I share the concern of the hon. Members in the matter.

Sir, instances of serious floods have occurred from the month of June till the end of July in Tripura, Kerala, Chhattisgarh and most recently in Orissa. All these areas have received more than their normal share of rains from the South-West monsoon. Thus, while Orissa has received 93 per cent more than the last year, such excess in case of Chhattisgarh is 59 per cent, Kerala, 33 per cent and Tripura, 70 per cent. Such surplus rain has taken its toll.

Having regard to the extent of area affected in the most recent floods, Orissa should be referred at the very outset. People of the State who had undergone serious trauma in the super cyclone of October, 1999 and had, subsequently, suffered drought, were again at the receiving end of the nature's fury. Floods in Orissa occurred in three phases. The first was in the beginning of July, 2001, caused by heavy rains in the catchment area of Mahanadi and the release of water from certain reservoirs in Chhattisgarh into the Mahanadi system. This resulted in inundation in large number of districts, including Puri, Jagatsinghpur, Bhadrak, Khurda, Kedrapara and Kalahandi etc. With the abatement of-rains, the water receded around n^{m} July.

Again, following recurrence of torrential rains, sluice-gates of the overflowing Hirakud reservoir had to be opened. The resultant outflow with other run-off caused by the next round of extensive rains caused serious floods in 24 districts. The situation aggravated due to high tide which slowed down drainage in the Bay of Bengal. The situation eased by about 22nd July, only to recur around 25th July, 2001, with the next round of rains which affected many districts, again, including Jagatsinghpur, Bhadrak, Kedrapara and parts of Puri. In all, 96 human lives were lost, with more than 16,201 villages and 80 lakh persons being affected; 8.75 lakh hectares of cropped area and 2,05,760 houses had also been affected. The State Government rose to the occasion and deployed all available resources for relief and rescue, which resulted in a much lesser toll of life than was possible, given the magnitude of the flood. Six lakh people were evacuated to safer places, and relief materials, along with medicines, were sent to the affected areas. The losses are yet to be assessed and quantified, in detail, as the State Government machinery is rightly concentrating on providing immediate relief.

The Central Government has been in constant touch with the State Government, providing all possible assistance from the very first phase. The situation was reviewed by the National Crisis Management Committee, under

the chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary, on 18th July, 2001, and necessary directions were issued to various agencies of the Central Government to extend the required assistance to the State Governments and for restoration of the damaged infrastructure. As always, the Armed Forces played a very useful role in relief and rescue operations with the deployment of 8 army columns, helicopeters and aircraft of IAF and provision of medical care, etc. Railways, which suffered extensive damage in the State have not only managed to restore most of the damage (except a bridge near Jharsuguda), have been transporting relief materials and supplies free of cost; 2,400 tents have been made available free of cost. The Ministry of Health, apart from sending a team, have rushed necessary supplies. At the instance of the Prime Minister, Shri Nitish Kumar, my predecessor, made an on-the-spot assessment of 19th July, along with the hon. Central Ministers from Orissa, the Cabinet Secretary, the Secretary (Agriculture & Cooperation) and other senior offices, and reviewed the relief measures.

The Prime Minister also visited the State on 29th July and announced a number of measures to provide immediate and long-term relief to the affected people. This includes release of Rs.100 crores as an ad hoc assistance from the National Calamity Contingency Fund, release of 3 lakh tonnes of rice for the Food for Work Programme, which will cost around Rs.210 crores, and construction of one lakh housing units for people living below the poverty line, under the Indira Aawas Yojana, which will cost about Rs.225 crores. Once the extent of damage is fully assessed, a Central Team, which has been constituted, will be sent to the State to determine the extent of assistance required from the National Calamity Contingency Fund.

The floods in Kerala which were preceded by landslides around 7th July took a heavy toll of more than hundred human lives. The total damage in monetary terms projected by the State Government is Rs.551.75 crores. The first instalment of 50 per cent of the Central share of the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) of Rs.26.48 crores has already been released, and the Ministry of Finance is requested to also release the second instalment, in advance. A Central Team has just returned from the State after assessing the situation, and the allocation to be made from the NCCF to the State will soon be decided. Like Orissa, the Army, the Navy and the Coast Guard rendered the most useful assistance to the State Government. My predecessor reviewed the position at Thiruvananthapuram on 14th July for an on-the-spot assessment.

Chhattisgarh too suffered floods from 9 July which affected Dhamtari district and other catchment areas of the Mahanadi system affecting 23 tehsils and resulting in a loss of 12 lives. The State Government has projected a loss of Rs. 102 crores. It has been decided to depute a Central team to the State. Further assistance from NCCF will be considered in the light of the report of the team.

Earlier, Tripura and the adjoining districts of Assam and Meghalaya suffered flash floods, which mainly caused damage to the national highway connecting the State to the rest of the country. The Border Roads Organisation and the Army took up restoration work on a war-footing basis and opened the highway in a record time of 6 days. No memorandum for further assistance has been received from these States.

While primarily it is the responsibility of the respective State Governments to deal with the natural calamities including floods, the Central Government is committed to supplementing their efforts by making available all possible logistic and financial support. The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has been closely monitoring the situation in all the States and is in constant touch with the affected States. A Control Room is functioning for the purpose round the clock and situation reports are being issued regularly. The details are also available on the website of the Natural Disaster Management Division of the Department. Developments requiring prompt attention are being constantly reviewed at the level of the Department as also the Cabinet Secretary in the National Crisis Management Committee. I take this opportunity to assure this House that we will not be wanting in responding to any call for assistance from the States to mitigate the suffering and hardship of the people affected by floods.

श्री सुरेश पचौरी : आदरणीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है, उसमें हमारे देश के विभिन्न भागों में बाढ़ की वजह से जो जान-माल की हानि हुई है, उसका उल्लेख किया है और जो कदम उठाए गये हैं, उनका भी जिक्र किया है। यद्यपि माननीय मंत्री जी इस विभाग में नये हैं, तथापि मुझे विश्वास है कि वे बाढ़ से उत्पन्न हुई स्थिति से निपटने के लिए अपनी तरफ से संजीदगी से, गंभीरता से कारगर और सार्थक प्रयास करेंगे। मान्यवर, हमारे हमारे देश की नियति में बाढ़, सूखा, भूकम्प हमेशा लिखे हुए हैं और ऐसा कोई वर्ष नहीं गुजरता, जब हमारे देश के राज्यों में इस प्रकार की प्राकृतिक आपदा नहीं आती हो और हमें इस प्रकार की प्राकृतिक आपदा को नहीं झेलना पड़ता हो। अफसोस है कि हमने इस प्रकार का प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से निपटने के लिए कोई स्थायी उपाय अभी तक विचार नहीं किये हैं और किसी नतीजे पर हम नहीं पहुंचे हैं। होता यह है कि जब कहीं बाढ़ आती है, कहीं सूखा आता है, कहीं भूकम्प आता है तो हम केवल तात्कालिक उपायों पर ही विचार करते हैं और उसके बाद फिर चुप होकर बैठ जाते हैं

और अगले वर्ष फिर हमारे देश के विभिन्न राज्यों के देशवासियों को इस प्रकार की प्राकृतिक आपदा का सामना करना पड़ता है। इस दरमियान सरकार को चाहिए कि कोई ऐसे उपाय निकालें, कोई ऐसी विधि सोच ले ताकि हमारे देशवासियों को इस प्रकार की प्राकृतिक आपदा का कहर न सहना पड़े और यह जो अभिशप्त है, भारत के लिए वह उनको न झेलना पड़े । बाढ़, सूखा और भूकम्प के समय कुछ सहायता राशि केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से और राज्य सरकार की तरफ से प्रदान की जाती है लेकिन उस सहायता राशि का समुचित उपयोग नहीं हो पाता। महोदय, मैं यह इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि समुचित उपयोग नहीं हो पाता क्योंकि जो बीच का समय रहता है, उस दरमियान चाहे राज्य सरकारों हों चाहे केन्द्र सरकार हो ,वह ऎसी योजनाएं नही बना पाती कि यदि प्राकृतिक आपदा आएगी तो उस प्राकृतिक आपदा से उत्पन्न स्थिति का सामना हम कैसे करेंगे और उस समय जो कारगर कदम उठाए जाएंगे राहत और पुनर्वास के कदम उठाए जाएंगे और उसके लिए जो राशि प्रदान की जाएगी, उस राशि का प्रयोग किस प्रकार किया जाएगा , इस प्रकार की कोई योजना नहीं बन पाती है । उसके कारण यह होता है कि जो राशि यहां से दी जाती है, जो राशि राज्य से दी जाती है, उस राशि का उपयोग उन लोगों के लिए समुचित ढ़ंग से नही हो पाता जो प्राकृतिक आपदा के शिकार होते है । मान्यवर, एक वर्ष आपदा आती है, दूसरा वर्ष आता है और हम हाथ पर हाथ धरे रहते हैं लेकिन जब कोई प्राकृतिक आपदा आएगी तो उस प्राकृतिक आपदा से निपटने के लिए क्या स्थायी उपाय निकला जाए, उससे निपटने के लिए क्या स्थायी निदान हो इस बारे में विचार करने की आवश्यकता है यद्यपि हमारे देश में विज्ञान ने काफी प्रगति कर ली है लेकिन जो मौसम विभाग है जो विज्ञान विभाग है इसकी तरफ से क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं । यह मैं आपके माध्यम से कृषि मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं ? जिन राज्यों में बाढ़ की आपदा आई है, उन राज्यों में इन विभागों की क्या भूमिका रही है? क्या उन्हें टेक्नीकल एडवाइज दी गई है, उन्होंने साइन्स की जो एडवान्स्ड टेक्नालॉजी है उसका लाभ दिया गया है? मैं आपके माध्यम से उनसे यह जानना चाहूंगा की जो सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के तहत पैसा दिया जाता है इस पैसे की स्कीम में से इन राज्यों का कितना पैसा उन डिफरेंट स्कीम्स के तहत दिया गया है इस बात का उल्लेख माननीय मंत्री जी ने आपने वक्तव्य में नहीं किया है।

कैलेमिटी फंड के जरिए से कितना पैसा दिया गया है उसका जिक्र तो किया है। नेशनल फंड फार कैलेमिटी फंड एक है, दूसरा कैलेमिटी रिलीफ फंड है । इन फंड्स के जरिए , इन फंड्स के माध्यम से जो बाढ़ग्रस्त राज्य हैं, चाहे वह राजस्थान हो, चाहे केरल हो चाहे उड़ीसा हो चाहे छतीसगढ़ हो चाहे नार्थ-ईस्ट के राज्य हों इन फंड्स के मद में किन किन राज्यों को कितना पैसा दिया गया है? कितना लॉस हुआ है इसका जिक्र तो कर दिया गया है। यह भी जिक्र कर दिया है कि उड़ीसा में 96 लोगों की मौत हुई है केरल में100 की हुई है, छतीसगढ़ में 12 की हुई है छतीसगढ़ में 13 तहसील प्रभावित हुई है, कितने जान-माल की हानि हुई है इत्यादि, लेकिन कितना पैसा अलग अलग फंड से प्रदान किया गया है इसका उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, दो तीन बातें कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहूंगा। प्रति वर्ष जब मानसून सत्र आता है तो इस सदन में हम बाढ़ पर चर्चा करते हैं और उससे पहले वाले सत्र में हम सूखे पर चर्चा करते हैं । हम या अपेक्षा करते हैं कि कैलेमिटी रिलीफ फंड से राज्यों को आवश्यक वित्तीय मदद दी जाए। लेकिन इसके लिए जो समय समय पर अलग अलग कमीशन

बने, चाहे गंगा फ्लड कंट्रोल बना, चाहे फ्ल्ड मैनेजमैंट के लिए ब्रह्मपुत्रा बोर्ड बना, इन्होंने जो शार्ट टर्म और लॉंग टर्म उपाय सुझायें हैं, उन पर अमल अभी तक नहीं हो पाया है इसलिए उस पर अमल करने की जरूरत है। समय- समय पर इन स्थितियों से निपटने केलिए जो कमीशन बने, जो डिफरेंट कमेटीज बनीं । उनकी रिकमण्डेशन्स क्या थीं और उन पर अमल किया गया है और यदि नहीं किया गयाहै तो माननीय मंत्री जी, जैसा मैने पहले जिक्र किया की वह कृषकों के प्रति और कृषि के प्रति बहुत संजीदा हैं, वे निश्चितरूप से इसके बारे में गंभीरता से विचार करेंगे। ऐसा मेरा उनसे आग्रह है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन राज्यों में बाढ़ की स्थिति निर्मित हुई है, उन राज्यों में कितना सेन्ट्रल शेयर ...(**व्यवधान**)... मान्यवर, मैं मध्यप्रदेश से आता हूं वह भी सूखे की चपेट में है, उत्तर प्रदेश भी सूखे की चपेट में है राजस्थान भी सूखे की चपेट में हैं वहां प्राकृतिक आपदा कोष से जितनी राशि दी जानी चाहिए थी, वह नहीं दी गई है, जबकि उड़ीसा के लिए राशि प्रदान की गई है । प्रधान मंत्री जी वहां गए, आपके प्रेडीसेसर कृषि मंत्री जी वहां गए, अच्छा कदम उठाया जितनी राशि प्रदान की जानी चाहिए थी उतनी नहीं दी गई फिर भी दी गई । लेकिन छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य ने105 करोड़ रूपये की राशि की मांग की, छत्तीसगढ़ के मुख्य मंत्री ने दो बार पत्र लिखकर प्रधान मंत्री जी से मांग की और अभी भी एक पैसा छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य को नहीं दिया गया है। वहां पर कोई सेंट्रल टीम नहीं गई है । माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि एक सेंट्रल टीम वहां जायेगी और वह एसेस करेगी और उसके बाद एनसीसीएफ से राशि दी जायेगी । जब छत्तीसगढ़ कोई टीम ही नहीं गई तो एसेसमेंट कैसे होगा और जब एसेसमैंट नहीं होगा तो राशि कैसे प्रदान की जायेगी ? यह बात मेरी समझ से परे है। मानीटरिंग करने की बात कही गई है । जब आपका एक सैल मानीटरिंग कर रहा है तो उसके आधार पर इन राज्यों कि क्या स्थिति है? इसका भी जिक्र नहीं किया है जो नेचुरल डिसास्टर मैनेजमैंट डिवीजन के लिए आपने वैब- साइट खोली है, कहां, कितना नुकसान हुआ है इसका उल्लेख वैब -साइट में तो है। यहां आने से पहले मैं उस वैब-साइट का प्रिंट आउट भी निकलकर आया हूं लेकिन सरकार की तरफ से क्या उपाय किये गये हैं, उन उपायों का जिक्र उसमें नहीं किया गया है मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि प्राकृति आपदा की चपेट में, बाढ़ की चपेट में जो राज्य और राज्यों के जो नागरिक हैं , उनको एक दृष्टि से देखना चाहिए, भेदभाव की दृष्टि से नहीं देखना चाहिए । जहां तक प्राकृतिक आपदा कोष से राशि के आवंटन का प्रश्न है तो ऐसा आभास नहीं होना चाहिए कि चीन्ह – चीन्ह के लोगों को मदद दी जा रही है । अपने- अपने लोगों को मदद दी जा रही है मदद सबको देनी चाहिए। ऐसा आभास नहीं होना चाहिए कि घुटना केवल पेट के तरफ मुड़ रहा है । इस घुटने को किसी ओर तरफ मोड़ने की भी आवश्यकता है। छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य को अभी तक एक भी पैसा प्राकृतिक आपदा कोष से नहीं मिला है जबकि छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री दो बार प्रधानमंत्री और कृषि मंत्री जी को पत्र लिख चुके हैं। मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि इस मामले को गंभीरता से लेने की जरूरत है।

कैबिनेट सेक्रेट्री की चेयरमैनशिप मैं जो नेशनल क्राइसस मैनेजमेंट कमेटी बनी उस कमेटी की क्या ऑब्जर्वेशन्स है?क्या इस कमेटी ने केवल कुछ राज्यों का ही आकलन किया है या उन सभी राज्यों का आकलन किया है जिन राज्यों में बाढ़ आई है, चाहे वह राजस्थान, उड़ीसा ,छत्तीसगढ़, केरल या नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के राज्य हों? इनके बारे में मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहूंगा। बात समाप्त करने से से पहले यह अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा, यद्यपि माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी-

अभी कार्यभार संभाला है लेकिन वे तत्परता दिखाएं, संजीदगी दिखाएं, गंभीरता दिखाएं और एक भाव से एक रूप में उन सभी राज्यों को वित्तीय मदद दें, वांछित राशि दें जो उन राज्यों के मुख्यमंत्रियों ने मांगी है जो वासी वहां की बाढ़ की चपेट में आए है वे उनसे यह अपेक्षा कर रहे हैं। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (Kerala): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Agriculture to the havoc caused by floods throughout the country. While some States like Kerala, Orissa and so on are having floods, there are other States which are facing the drought situation. Those are the conditions prevailing in our country. Effective management of these calamities is not being done, even after fifty years of our independence.

As far as floods are concerned, particularly in my State of Kerala, we have been having floods to such an extent that we have never experienced in the last ten to fifteen years. As it has been mentioned in the statement made by the hon. Minister, more than 107 people have died because of the havoc caused by floods. It has already been mentioned in the House that about 20,000 families were rendered homeless in Kerala and about 35,000 families had to be evacuated to the relief camps. The damage caused to agricultural crops and roads alone amounts to Rs.407 crores. Last week, a team of experts visited most of the parts of Kerala. I am sure they must have been convinced that the damage caused to the agricultural produce, the damage caused to roads and the damage caused to the houses in most of the parts of Kerala, has been huge. I hope the team of experts has submitted its report also.

My submission is, as compared to other States, there is another phenomena so far as my State of Kerala is concerned. Kerala's seashore is about 560 kms., that is, from Parassala to Kasaragod, from south to north. The whole coastal area has been damaged. It is a heavy damage caused to roads. The fishermen have been affected badly and the whole industrial belt has also been affected badly. And this is not due to the west monsoon alone. The sea erosion is a phenomenon that is being experienced every year. Out of these 560 kms. of coastal area, we have already built seawalls in about 480 kms. with the assistance from the Central Government. But what has happened to these sea walls? Up to 1991-92, that is, up to the 7^{m} Plan, we were getting Central Assistance for construction and maintenance of these sea-walls and there was a Plan allocation for the purpose.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAMA SHANKER KAUSHIK) in the Chair]

But after the 7th Plan, the allocation has been nil. No Central Assistance is being given to Kerala, so far as the protection of sea-shore is concerned. And this is the situation not only in the case of Kerala, but also in the case of all the other maritime States. So, through this Calling Attention motion, I would like to request the hon. Minister that sufficient Central assistance as Plan allocation has to be given to the maritime States so as to enable them to protect their sea-shores, the coastal areas. As I mentioned earlier, Kerala has a coastal area of 560 kms. and immediately to the east of it, there are backwaters and we have the National Waterways. The distance between the National Waterways or the backwaters and the sea is just below 100 meters. It is a sort of a strip of land. There is always a danger of any havoc taking place there. It is also a very heavily populated area. The coastal area is a highly populated area.

We can divide the whole State into midlands, highlands and the coastal area. As far as the coastal area is concerned, it is thickly populated. We have the fish processing industry, the mineral industries, and also the coir industry concentrated in the coastal area. These have been totally damaged. The sea-walls have been damaged. Since there has been no maintenance, the walls have already collapsed. As far as the midlands are concerned, a major damage has been caused to agriculture. There are land slides in the highlands of Kerala, especially in Idukki and such other places. It was reported in almost all the newspapers and other media that an eminent photographer, Mr. Victor George, died on the spot while he was filming, the landslides. It was the worst tragedy that occurred in our State. He was filming the damage caused by landslides. A total of 107 persons, including Mr. Victor George, died. The overall loss caused because of damage of agriculture, houses, sea-shores, midlands and so on in Kerala has been assessed to be of the order of Rs.600 crores. It is pathetic. I ask very humbly. What has been the assistance provided by the Government of India. In my opinion, nothing has been done till now. I am not blaming the Government. Sufficient relief should be provided to all the States. As Shri Suresh Pachouri mentioned, there should be no discrimination In giving relief in flood and other such situations. I feel there has been discrimination. I fully support whatever relief has already been given to Orissa and it may not have been sufficient also. I appreciate that an amount of Rs.100 crores was first announced by the hon. Prime Minister. Subsequently, immediately after the aerial survey during his visit, he again

announced a further assistance of Rs.436 crores from the National Calamity Fund. That should also be appreciated considering the situation that was prevailing in Orissa. But what has been the assistance given by the Government of India to the State where more than 107 persons died and where there has been a damage worth Rs.600 crores? The statement is very clear. It shows that as 50% of the Calamity Relief Fund, Rs.26.48 crores have already been released. It is a share that is due to the Government. It is not a relief that has been given to the State. So, nothing has been given. No team of experts had gone to Orissa. But a team of experts has gone to Kerala. The hon. Minister has mentioned that after getting the report from the team of experts, some relief can be given. *(Time Bell)* I am concluding, Sir. I want a clarification. What about the other States? No relief has been given to the State in which huge damage has been caused. These monsoons were in the first week of July. And it happened in other States only subsequently. But, so far, no relief has been given to Kerala. I urge upon the hon. Minister and the Government of India to announce a package of relief at the earliest so as to help the devastated families and the poor people of Kerala. And, once again, I would repeat that the coastal area, the sea-shore, has to be protected and Central Plan assistance has to be given to all the maritime States. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI J. CHITHARANJAN (Kerala): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you for allowing me to speak on this Motion.

Sir, natural calamities like flood, drought, cyclone and sea-erosion are taking place every year in the Southern States. Our country is so big that when there are devastating floods in some States, some States suffer from severe drought. These calamities result in deaths of hundreds of people. Thousands and thousands of houses are squarely damaged or they are washed away. Agricultural crops are being damaged on a very large scale. Even perennial crops like coconut, rubber and coffee are being destroyed. Lakhs of families have lost all that they have, and they have become destitutes; they have been left with no clothes, food and shelter. Agricultural workers, poor and middle level peasants and the rural poor are the people who have been hit very hard. When such calamities take place, relief measures will have to be organised on a very large scale. The State Governments will not be having the resources to fulfil this responsibility. Therefore, the Centre will have to give assistance to the States. Of course, the Centre is granting financial assistance to several States. But there is a. -

feeling that discrimination is shown to some States which are ruled by parties or combination of parties not belonging to the ruling front. In West Bengal, for instance, last year, a very severe, devastating flood, occurred, affecting nearly eight districts. The Chief Minister and the various Ministers of West Bengal and also the Members of Parliament belonging to West Bengal came to Delhi; they sat on a *dharna* demanding help from the Centre. But no assistance was given. Now, in Kerala, an unprecedented flood situation has taken place, and no assistance has so far been given. I am not against giving assistance to the States ruled by the constituents of the NDA. Of course, if necessary, they may be given more assistance. We are not against that. But, at the same time, there should be an equal treatment to everybody; there should be no discrimination. Sir, it is a matter of shame that the Central Government, in cooperation with the State Governments, have not so far set up a permanent machinery to carry on the relief work. In the matter of flood control, the first thing that needs to be done is strengthening of the bunds on the banks of the river. For decades together, much is being said about the linkage of the various big rivers. If that was done, floods could have been controlled to a great extent. The available water could have been utilised in extending the irrigation facilities and also for providing safe drinking water. At least now, the Government should see to it that the relief work is taken up. Until then, the accumulated grain stocks with the Government could be made available. With these words, I conclude. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI C. 0. POULOSE (Kerala): Sir, several parts of the country received heavy rainfall during the South-West monsoon resulting in floods, landslides, loss of human life and cattle, destruction of houses, disruption of communication networks and so on; a lot of inconveniences have been caused to the people because of this heavy loss.

It was reported that during the period from June 1 to July 11, 2001, 28 out of 35 meteorological subdivisions covering 75 per cent districts and 85 per cent area of the country received normal to excess rains during this period. The overall situation is that the country as a whole received 19 per cent-above-normal rainfall. As the Minister has given a detailed report regarding the calamities on account of these floods, I do not intend to go into the details of that. I would only confine myself to the calamities that have struck my State during this South-West monsoon. The South-West monsoon started in Kerala on 25.5.2001. There was severe sea erosion in all the coastal districts. The sea-walls in Trivandrum, Alapuzham,

Ernakulam, Kollam and Trissur have suffered extensive damages. As a result, it is estimated that 25 kms. of seashore have been damaged heavily leading to large scale erosion of the coastal areas. Heavy losses to crops have been reported from all over Idukki, Pathanamthitta, Kottayam, Alapuzham, Ernakulam, Kannur, Palaghat, Kasargod, Kozhikode, Trissur and Kollam districts. The loss of human lives has been calculated to be 105 including the tragic death of a press photographer. Ninety-four persons have been severely injured. Eleven persons were reported missing. The number of houses which have been fully destroyed is 1,071 and the number of houses which have been partially destroyed is 19,471. These damages cost Rs. 15 crores. It is estimated that there has been a loss of approximately Rs. 150 crores in agriculture, plantation and livestock sectors. The entire Kuttanadu district lies submerged in water. There have been serious damages to the paddy fields, to the outer as well as inner bunds and motor sheds. The other main crops damaged include banana, pepper, rubber, coconut and arecanut. Landslides have cost extensive damages to cash crops as well. One thousand relief camps were opened accommodating 1,50,000 people. When the Union Minister of Agriculture, who was also holding the charge of Railways, visited Trivandrum, he was informed about the seriousness of floods and he promised generous help to the State and its people. Mr. K.M. Mani, the Revenue Minister of Kerala, visited Delhi and met the officers in the Agriculture Ministry as well as the Minister-in-charge. But I am sorry to say that apart from advancing the second instalment of Rs.26 crores of the Natural Calamity Fund payable by December, this year, nothing was given. A Central team of officers visited the State to assess the extent of damage. I expect that the team will present a detailed and correct report about the flood havoc and other damages. In response to the floods in Orissa, the Central Government released Rs.100 crores as an advance payment. Subsequently,- the Central Government promised to grant around Rs.450 crores as additional help to the State. The Prime Minister was generous enough to have an aerial survey of the floods in Orissa. I appreciate the Prime Minister for this response. At the same time, I have a doubt about the approach of the Government towards the floods in Kerala. There is every reason to doubt that political partisanship is playing a role. Now, the State Government of Kerala has calculated the overall damage to the State on account of the South-West monsoon flood to be around Rs.522 crores. The Central Government should come forward to give relief to the State to the same extent. The sea erosion throughout the Western Coast is alarming.

Hundreds of houses and hundreds of acres of land bearing coconut trees have been washed away by the tidal waves. Kerala has a seashore of 600 kilometres. Every inch of the shore is under threat of erosion. There should be a special programme under the Union Government to protect our coast. We, in Kerala, are experiencing certain unnatural phenomena of the nature, like red colour rains, caving in of parts of the earth, disappearance of wells and unnatural appearance and disappearance of streams and waterfalls. These unnatural phenomena must be studied in detail. Almost all the State Governments are in financial difficulties.

उपसभाध्यक्ष(श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक): पॉलोस साहब अब आप आसन ग्रहण करें।

SHRI CO. POULOSE: I am concluding, Sir. They are unable to meet the immediate necessities of the people who have to face these natural calamities. The farmers who have lost their crops, land and cattle should be adequately compensated. The kith and kin of those who have been killed in these natural calamities should be compensated. Roads, buildings and other properties should be rebuilt. This huge task cannot be performed by any State Government. There should be a special provision, apart from the prescribed norms, to deal with these abnormal situations. The States which have suffered serious damages due to these natural calamities should be sufficiently and impartially compensated. Thank you. Sir.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : (उत्तर प्रदेश) धन्यवाद, उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सदन हर साल एक बार बाढ़ के बारे में बहस करता है। देश के कई हिस्सों में बाढ़ आती रहती है चूंकि यह सदन देश की प्रतिनिधि संस्था है शायद हम अपना धर्म मानकर एक बार इस पर चर्चा जरूर छेड़ देते हैं। फिर बाढ़ खत्म हो जाती है तो चर्चा बंद हो जाती है ।

महोदय, उड़ीसा की हालत ज्यादा बिगड़ी हुई है । उडीसा के कई इलाकों में बाढ़ आती है ,तूफान आता है और सूखा आता है । इन तीनों हालत वहां आती है महोदय, विज्ञान के मामले में कई बार प्रमोद महाजन जी और दूसरे लोग आकर बड़े -बड़े दावे ठोकते हैं लेकिन उड़ीसा के लोग, छत्तीसगढ़ के लोग कितने दिनों तक कुदरत की मार झेलते रहेंगे और हम उन की इस आफत का मुकाबला करने के लिए कोई रास्ता नहीं ढूंढ पा रहे हैं । माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है मैं पढ़ रहा है था तो मुझे लग रहा है था कि बाढ़ शायद यह देखने के लिए आई है कि यह सरकार कितने राहत कार्य कर रही है । महोदय, मेरा सवाल यह है कि यह बाढ़ आई क्यों हैं? दूसरी बात, जिन राज्यों में बाढ़ आई उनमें पूर्वानुमान केन्द्र कितने हैं जोकि दो चार या छः दिन पहले जनता को बता सकें कि बाढ़ आने वाली है आप सावधान हो जाओ। ऐसे पूर्वानुमान केन्द्र उड़ीसा में कितने है , छत्तीसगढ़ में कितने है और केरल में कितने हैं, यह शायद कृषि मंत्रालय का नहीं, जल-संसाधन मंत्रालय का विषय है लेकिन मैं चाहूंगा कि वे उन से संपर्क कर के बताएं क्योंकि जल-संसाधन मंत्रालय देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में जहां बाढ़ आया

करती हैं, अपने पूर्वानुमान केन्द्र बनाकर रखता है । ये केन्द्र अलग-अलग शहरों और अलग-अलग इलाकों में होते हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या लोगों को इन केन्द्र सरकार के स्तर पर या राज्य सरकार के स्तर पर आगाह किया गया था और अगर नहीं किया तो इस की जिम्मेदारी किस की होगी? महोदय, नंबर एक सवाल तो मेरे यह है । आप के ऐसे पूर्वानुमान केन्द्र कितने काम करते हैं, जिन दिनों बाढ़ नहीं होती उन दिनों 9-10 महीने वे आराम की जिंदगी जीते हैं, कुछ भी नहीं करते और सोचते रहते हैं कि जब मानसून आएगा ,जब पानी आएगा तो बाढ़ आएगी । तो दो महीने के लिए वे सक्रिय हो जाते हैं । तो वह काम कर रहे हैं । नहीं कर रहें हैं,कर रहे थें, नहीं कर रहे थे और कितने थे- यह जानना निहायत जरुरी होगा क्योंकि लोग आफत में फंस जाते हैं । महोदय, बाढ़ कि आफत तो पहले से जानी जा सकती है, तूफान की हालत अगर एक-दो दिन पहले से जानी जा सकती है तो बाढ़ की आफत हफ्ते, दो हफ्ते पहले से जानी जा सकती है । अभी तो हम उडीसा की बात कर रहे हैं । बड़ा अच्छा लगा सुन कर कि प्रधानमंत्री जी ने उड़ीसा को 100 करोड़ रुपए देने का ऐलान कर दिया है लेकिन वहां के मुख्यमंत्री 400-500 करोड़ रुपए मांग रहे हैं । दूसरे राज्य जिनकी पार्टी की सरकार केन्द्र में नहीं है, वे कह रहे हैं कि हमको एक धेला नहीं मिला, यह सौतेलापन क्यों? आफत में भी सौतेलापन । हमने कई बार बाढ़ के इलाकों में नाव से दौरा किया है और एक बार हमने देखा कि मल्लाह नाव को पेड़ की बगल से हटाने लगा हमने पूछा कि सीधे क्यों नहीं चलते तो उसने जवाब दिया कि बाबू , पेड़ पर सांप बैठा है । महोदय, पेड़ पर चूहा भी बैठा था और कोई किसी को कुछ नहीं बोल रहा था । बाढ़ के समय तो यह सब भेदभाव बंद ही कर देना चाहिए ।

महोदय, यह प्राक्रतिक आपदा है, उसमें किसी को यह महसूस होने लगे कि हमारे राज्य को इसलिए नहीं मिला क्योंकि केन्द्र से हमारे ताल्लुकात ठीक नहीं हैं, हम राजनीतिक दृष्टि से अलग किस्म के लोग हैं, यह भावना नहीं आनी चाहिए । यह पराएपन की भावना नहीं कहलाती है यह सौतेलापन की भावना कहलाती है और इसमें बहुत जलन हो जाया करती है । कायदे से कुदरती आफत में जो अपने नहीं हुआ करते, उनकी ज्यादा मदद करनी चाहिए । जो अपने हैं, उनकी मदद थोड़ा-बहुत रुककर भी की जा सकती है । अच्छे इंसान का यही नियम है । इसलिए मैं सरकार से कहूंगा कि अभी तो हम उड़ीसा और छत्तीसगढ़ की बात कर रहे हैं, अभी अगस्त का महीना शुरु हुआ है और मैं जानता हूं कि हिमालय से निकलने वाली नदियां और नेपाल से निकलने वाली नदियां अगस्त के आखिर में और सितंबर के शुरु में प्रलय करती हैं । आज़म साहब अभी बोल रहे थे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में सूखा पड़ गया है । महोदय, केवल उत्तर प्रदेश ही नहीं, बिहार में सूखा पड़ा है , मध्य प्रदेश में सूखा पड़ा है और इसी को कुदरत का खेल कहते हैं कि एक तरफ लोग बाढ़ से डूब रहे हैं औरदूसरी तरफ सूखा पड़ रहा है । इसके लिए कई बार योजनाएं बनीं । जो पानी आसमान से बरसता है, उसका 60 से 70 फीसदी समुन्दर में बहकर चला जाता है । कई बार इसके लिए योजनाएं बनीं, जब के. एल. राव साहब सिंचाई मंत्री थे, तब उसके बारे में योजना बनी, देवेगौड़ा साहब के जमाने में भी बनीं , कमीशन बनाए गए, जांच होने लगी कि क्या नदियों के पानी को इस तरह से जोड़ा जा सकता है कि कोई इलाका सूखे की चपेट में न आ सके । ये योजना कई बार बनीं लेकिन हम जानते हैं कि हिंदुस्तान में सरकारें अक्सर राजनीतिक सरकारे रहीं और वे आती –जाती रहीं, मिनिस्टर आते-जाते रहे लेकिन जो मुस्तकिल लोग दिल्ली की कुर्सी पर या सूबों की कुर्सियों पर बैठते हैं, वे नदियों के पानी के बारे में गंभीरता से नहीं सोचा करते, यह मेंरी पक्की राय है ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसे बाढ़ के सवाल पर हम तीन दिनों तक बहस करते हैं, वैसे ही सरकार भी एक बाढ़ की तरह से आती है,कोई ढ़ाई साल के लिए, कोई तीन साल के लिए, कोई पांच साल के लिए और तामझाम के साथ अपनी बात कहने के बाद रुक जाती है । महोदय, सूखे कि चपेट में उत्तर प्रदेश फंस गया, बाढ़ की चपेट में उड़ीसा फंस गया । उत्तर प्रदेश , बिहार और बंगाल में हिमालय और नेपाल से निकलने वाली नदियों से बहुत जल्दी बाढ़ आएगी जो प्रलय का रुप धारण करेगी, उन दिनों सदन की कार्यवाही नहीं चल रही होगी । हम लोग उसके लिए क्या तैयारी कर रहे हैं, कौन सा रास्ता निकाल रहे हैं, पहले से उसके लिए क्या तैयारी चल रही है? महोदय, वैसे यह कृषि मंत्री जी का विषय नहीं है, कृषि मंत्री जी तो हमें यह बतायेंगे कि कितना नुकसान हुआ, कितनी राहत दी गई, कितनी दवाई पहुंची, केन्द्र सरकार ने कितना रुपया दे दिया, कितने हेलीकॉप्टर गए, कितना तेल गया लेकिन बाढ़ आने से पहले क्या हो रहा है, इसके बारे में जानकारी देने के लिए हम चाहेंगे कि कृषि मंत्री जी ,जल संसाधन मंत्री जी से सलाह करके बताएं कि अब आगे जो बाढ़ आने वाली है, उससे हम कैसे बचेंगे । अभी जो बाढ़ आ चुकी है उससे तो तबाही हो गई है लेकिन आगे जो बाढ़ आएगी उसको रोकने के लिए वहां के लोंगो से, वहां की राज्य सरकार से संपर्क करने के लिए जल संसाधन मंत्रालय क्या कार्यवाही कर रहा है, इसके बारे में भी माननीय मंत्री जी हमें बताएं । धन्यवाद ।

SHRI B.J. PANDA (Orissa): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for this opportunity. Sir, I share the anguish expressed by those Members who have expressed that there should not be any favouritism in calamity relief either real or perceived. This comparison has today sometimes been made with reference to the relief being given to Orissa. Sir, we ourselves in Orissa have often felt that we have not been given justice. For example, last year we had a severe drought in Orissa. I want to give a comparison with the States which also had a severe drought. Sir, when 270 lakh people and 24 districts were affected, we got relief of only Rs.35 crores; whereas in Gujarat where only 4 lakh people and only 309 villages were affected, the relief they got was Rs.131 crores. Sir, I do not want to get into this comparison game. It is like a school yard comparison that my calamity is bigger than yours. But the fact remains, Sir, that this year's calamity in Orissa is of historic proportion. Sir, 6 lakh people have been evacuated in a matter of three weeks which compares only with the number during the Partition of India. Sir, 87 lakh people have been affected, 16,000 villages have been affected and 24 out of 30 districts have been inundated. Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to put on record the immediate response that has been carried out by the Central Government -- the Cabinet Secretary visited immediately, immediate *ad hoc* relief was announced and the State Government has also taken steps. Sir, starting from the Chief Minister and the Chief Secretary downwards, the administration has worked round the clock in Orissa. I personally noted these high officials monitoring the crisis control room well past midnight

1.00 P.M.

during this crisis. This sent a message down to the district level and that has resulted in a new and energised effort at bringing relief to the people. Sir, the problem in Orissa is not just of this year. The problem in Orissa is of a continued nature for decades and for centuries. I would like to submit a few statistics here. In the last century, in the 20th Century, we had 21 major floods, one major flood every four years. In these 170 years, from 1830 to 2000, for which statistics are available, there were 43 floods. If we take cyclone in 103 years, from 1877 to 1980, there were 114 cyclones only in Orissa - I am not counting the entire Eastern Region - and 14 of them were extremely severe. Sir, I have just talked of drought. We have had drought every alternate year since Independence. There is a new type of calamity which has started happening in the last three years from 1998 when we had severe heat waves. In that year more than 2000 people were killed. This is the result of the global warming phenomenon that environmentalists have been talking about. The tragedy is that the global warming has side effects on development. Orissa is the least developed States in our country. Sir, in this situation, there has to be a permanent answer. It cannot be that every year we get into this calamity season debate and forget about it when this season is over. What is the answer for a State like Orissa? If you again look a little bit at the comparison in terms of the recommendations of the Finance Commission for the Calamity Relief Fund, Orissa gets slightly less, Rs.605 crores, than the most developed States in the country- Punjab gets Rs.678 crores, Maharashtra gets Rs.868 crores. This cannot be expected to alleviate the problems permanently. Sir, in terms of share percentage of transfer, Orissa gets only 4.78 per cent whereas States like Madhya Pradesh get 8 per cent, West Bengal more than 8 per cent and U.P. more thams per cent. There is a way out, Sir. And the way out is, Orissa must be considered in line with those States which need a special helping hand to permanently overcome our shortcoming. The special category status for Orissa has been considered from time to time, but, till now, it has not been considered favourably. There are certain criteria that the Central Government and the Planning Commission follow, while making the recommendations, to give special category status to States. But, at least, Orissa fulfills three out of the six major criteria. One of the criteria is 'hilly and difficult terrain.' What that really means is, difficulty in accessibility. On an earlier occasion also, in this House, I had mentioned that Orissa is having the lowest percentage of rail track per thousand square kilometre territory. If it is not low

accessibility, I do not know what is low accessibility. The overall economic and infrastructure backwardness is another criterion. The Planning Commission has, recently, listed Orissa as the single poorest State in the country...(time-bell)...I will conclude, briefly. The another criterion is, sizeable tribal population. Sir, out of every four people in Orissa, more than one is a tribal. We meet these criteria, and yet, we have not been considered as worthy of getting that 'special hand.' The special category status would provide us a helping hand and would give us a greater share of the country's resources to help us to build infrastructure, to build railway lines and to build flood, cyclone, shelters. I would take this opportunity to urge upon the hon. Minister to champion our cause in the Cabinet and try to find a permanent solution for us, but not just annual relief handouts. Thank you.

SHRI MP. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI (Kerala): Sir, a very serious issue is being discussed here in detail.

श्री एस. एस.अहलुवालिया (झारखण्ड) उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, लंच कितने बजे होगा?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशीक) : 1.30 पर होगा।

श्री मूल चंद मीणा (राजस्थान) **:** उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, देश में बाढ़ आ रही है। अगर आज लंच नहीं होगा तो कोई बात नहीं है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमां शंकर कौशिक): ठीक है। आपकी बात सही है।

SHRI MP. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI: I do not want to repeat the points and the issues that have already been discussed and raised by other hbn. colleagues. Sir, I would only like to submit that Kerala is one of the worst affected States due to floods, the details of which have already been discussed by the hon. Members.

I would like to add just a few more things. Whenever there is a flood in Kerala, the most affected section of the society is the fishermen community. The Government should take some very urgent steps to protect the interests of the fishermen class. The unfortunate thing is, as has already been mentioned here, we discuss the issue only when there is a flood; then, we think about that and we find out some temporary solution. That is all. I urge that there must be a calamity-dealing division with the help of which we can deal with this kind of a situation in advance. This is one suggestion that I would like to make on this occasion.

Besides that, I would like to take this opportunity to draw the

attention of the hon. Minister to another very important issue which is also relating to this. Sir, some unnatural phenomenon is repeatedly seen in the State of Kerala. I understand this also comes under the Ministry of Agriculture. And, earlier also, I had drawn the attention of the Government to this and on several occasions, we had brought this to the notice of our former Minister of Agriculture. Now, you are heading the Ministry. I would request you and the Goverhment to look into this issue very seriously. The State of Kerala is the only State where so many unnatural phenomena are repeatedly seen. For example, 'red rain.' It is a very strange phenomenon. There is no much publicity about that.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI 0. RAJAGOPAL) : We have red, green, blue and all tnat.

SHRI M.P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI: This time we have got only 'red rain.'...*(Interruptions)*... Multi-colour is also there. This has been happening. It started like that. People have stored this water. It has created a kind of fear in the minds of the people of Kerala. And, sometimes, it so happened that some dreadful voices were heard under the Earth. These voices were very much frightening. The school children ran away from the school buildings. Sometimes, light earth movements also took place. In one village in the Mallapuram district, people ran away from their houses in the midnight, fearing an earthquake. Sir, the seriousness of the matter is that, even after the occurance of all these things, the authorities have not taken any step in this regard. Of course, such things may happen. But, at least, we must be in a position to tell the people about these things, and the real causes behind these things. The hon. Minister of Science & Technology, Dr. Murli Manohar'Joshi, is also sitting here. I would request him to co-ordinate with the Agriculture Ministry. I don't think, the Agriculture Ministry alone can solve this problem. In this age of science & technology, international studies can be conducted on this. ..*(Interruptions)*...

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री, विज्ञान और प्रौधोगिकी मंत्री तथा महासागर विकास मंत्री (**डा.मुरली मनोहर जोशी**) **:** महोदय, विज्ञान नैचुरल फिनॉमिनाज का अध्ययन करता है । सम्मानित सदस्य ने कहा है कि यह अन-नैचुरल फिनॉमिना है तो विज्ञान की परिधि में नहीं है । ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI M.P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI: But we would like something concrete from you. Sir, my request is that the Government should urgently send a team of experts to Kerala to study the matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would like to draw the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Rajagopalji is talking ...*(Interruptions)*... But I would like to request the Government to send a ...*(Interruptions)*... We don't believe in that kind of astrology. We believe in science only, the proven science. Sir, a team of experts has to be sent urgently to Kerala to study the situation. Some studies have already been conducted, but they have not reached to a concrete conclusion. People are very much worried. Such things are happening very frequently. Light earth movements are also taking place. As it comes directly under the Agriculture Ministry, I would like to urge upon the Government to send a team of experts to Kerala to look into this matter, and to study this matter, with all seriousness. ...*(Interruptions)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक) : अब कृपया समाप्त करें ।

SHRI M.P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI: I am concluding, Sir. I would request the hon. Minister and the Government to consider the case of Kerala, with graciousness. I would also request to sanction some more help to the State of Kerala, for the reasons which have already been discussed here.

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया :उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो सवाल इन्होंने उठाया है, यह बड़ा गंभीर मसला है । हम लोगों ने ऐसी ड्रेन की बात तो सुनी है कि न्यूक्लीयर बम जब चलेगा तो ऐसी ड्रेन्स होंगी लेकिन जो लाल पानी की बरसात केरल में हो रही है, इससे लोगों में विभिषिका का डर पैदा हो रहा है कि बड़ी विभीषिका होने वाली है ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक): वह तो समदानी साहब ने बता दिया है ।

श्री एस. एस. अहलुवालिया : और दोनों विभागों की ओर से – कृषि मंत्री और मैट्रोलॉजीकल डिपार्डमेंट ऑफ इंडिया के जोशी जी भी बैठे हैं – यहां से बडी से बडी साइंटिस्ट्स की टीम भेजकर इसका आकलन की जरुरत है ।

श्री बालकवि बैरागी (मध्य प्रदेश) **:** महोदय, अगर थोड़ी देर तक यह बहस चलेगी तो थोड़ी देर में आप पाएंगे कि सारी बहस मुरली मनोहर जोशी पर डायवर्ट हो जाएगी और अजीत सिंह जी बिल्कुल सुरक्षित हो जाएंगे । ...(**व्यवधान**)...

डा. मुरली मनोहर जोशी : मुझे अपने सहयोगी की मदद में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक) : मनमोहन सामल जी, आप शुरु करें । ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI N.K. PREMCHANDARAN: I have declared it, but that is also being doubted. It is better to have a high-level study by the Department of Science and Technology. ...*(Interruptions)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक) : माननीय मंत्री जी, कृपया आप इसको दिखवा लें जो माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं ।

डा. मुरली मनोहर जोशी : यह शिकायत आज सामने रखी है । इसके बारे में जो हमारे यहां का मैट्रोलॉजिकल विभाग है, जो जलवायु से संबंधित, मौसम से संबंधित है, मैं उनसे जानकारी लूंगा और उसके आधार पर फिर जो उचित फैसला होगा ,वह किया जाएगा ।

श्री बालकवि बैरागी : यह शिकायत नहीं है , यह तो वहां की स्थिति है।

श्री मनमोहन सामल (उड़ीसा)**:** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां पर उड़ीसा के बारे में काफी चर्चा हो चुकी है, मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूं। सबसे पहले मै केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से उड़ीसा के बाढ़ पीडित लोगों को मिली मदद के लिए केन्द्र सरहकार को धन्यवाद देता हूं । उड़ीसा राज्य को नेशनल कैलामिटीज एडवांस के रूप में सौ करोड़ रूपया मिला है और तीन लाख टन चावल के लिए 225 करोड़ रूपए की मदद की है। एक लाख इंदिरा आवास की घोषणा भी गई है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने अपने दौरे के दौरान प्रैस कांफ्रैस में प्लानिंग कमीशन को निर्देश देने की घोषणा भी की है कि एसेसमेंट के बाद केन्द्र सरकार मदद करने के लिए तैयार है। गुजरात, आन्ध्र प्रदेश और वैस्ट बंगाल के सरकारों ने उड़ीसा के बाढ़ पीड़ित लोगों के लिए मदद की है इसके लिए मैं उनका आभार प्रकट करता हूं और धन्यवाद देता हूं अब लॉंग टर्म प्लानिंग के लिए बात चल रहा है 55 साल के बाद परमानेन्ट सोल्यूशन के बारे में चर्चा हो चुकी है । इसके स्थाई हल के लिए प्लानिंग कमीशन को निर्देश देने की घोषणा प्रधान मंत्री जी ने की है । इससे मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि उड़ीसा को एक नई दिशा मिलेगी मैं माननीय सदस्य की बात से सहमत हूं और उन्होंने जो डाटा प्रस्तुत किया है उसको मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूं । केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं । कि उड़ीसा में सबसे ज्यादा लॉस 9 लाख हैक्टेयर खेती का हुआ है । इससे उड़ीसा राज्य एक साल नहीं बल्कि दस साल पीछे चला गया है । इस नदी मे बाढ़ आने से सबसे ज्यादा लॉस हुआ है । महानदी, ब्राह्मणी और वैतरणी में बाढ़ आई है वहां पर भारी मात्रा में बारिश हुई है इसका एक दो डाटा देने से आपको आइडिया मिलेगा, 22 जुलाई को 846 मिलिमीटर रेनफाल हुई जबकि नार्मल रेनफाल 644 मिलिमीटर होनी चाहिए थी । जुलाई के सैकेन्ड वीक में रेनफाल हुई 469 मिलीमीटर जबकि नार्मल रेनफाल 372 मिलिमीटर होती है। सबसे आश्चर्य की बात यह है की महानदी में बारिश से जो 9.5 लाख क्यूसेक पानी आया उससे 9 जुलाई 2001 को हमारे डेल्टा एरिया में 14.5 लाख क्यूसेक पानी हो गया है और 18 जुलाई को यह पानी डबल हो गया।28 जुलाई को 13 लाख क्यूसेक पानी पीछे से और छोड़ा गया इस प्रकार बाढ़ से उड़ीसा के 22 जिले प्रभावित हुए और महानदी वैतरनी में अभी कोई डेम नहीं है । 1962 में डेम बनाने के लिए प्रपोजल भेजा गया था लेकिन आज तक वहां पर काम शुरू नहीं हुआ है । प्रमाणी में काफी बाढ़ आई है। उड़ीसा में महानदी, ब्राह्मणी और वैतरणी में पांच बार बाढ़ आ चुकी है। उड़ीसा गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से जितना रिलीफ वर्क हुआ है, यह बहुत ही संतोषजनक है। 6-8 लाख आदमियों को 23,816 मीट्रिक टन चावल का वितरण हुआ है, 13 हजार क्यूसेक तेल का डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन किया गया है। 45,200 पॉलिथीन डिस्ट्रिब्यूट हुए है, 9,000कैन्वेस इश्यू हुए हैं?

आर्मी नेवल कोस्ट गार्ड, उड़ीसा स्टेट आर्म्ड पुलिस रीलिफ वर्क में पूरी तरह से लगे हुए हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष(श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक): अगर आपका मंत्री जी के वक्तव्य से कोई स्पष्टीकरण बनता है तो वह कीजिए।

श्री मनमोहन सामल: मैरुन एरिया में हैलीकॉप्टर से जितना फूड का वितरण हुआ है वह पहले कभी नहीं हुआ। मैं चाहता हूं कि उडीसी की जो हालत है उसके लिये केन्द्र की, सब राज्यों की मदद उसे मिले। मैं केंद्र सरकार को धन्यवाद देकर यह वक्तव्य खत्म करता हूं।

प्रो.रामदेव भंडारी (बिहार): धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हर वर्ष देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में ...(**व्यवधान**)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक): गागर में सागर भरिये दो मिनट में।

प्रो.रामदेव भंडारी: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, प्राकृतिक विपदाएं आती हैं कभी भूकंप के रुप में, कभी बाढ़ के रुप में और कभी सूखे के रुप में। इस वर्ष भी देश के कई राज्यों में बाढ़ की स्थिति बहुत भयावह है। इस संबंध में मंत्री जी ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है, उन राज्यों को जो सहायता मुहैया की है उसके लिए मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो सहायता मुहैया की गई यह बहुत कम है । इसलिए सरकार को सहायता राशि बढ़ाने पर विचार करना चाहिए। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं मिश्रा जी को सुन रहा था। मिश्रा जी ने प्रकृति के खेल के बारे में चर्चा की। अभी एक सप्ताह पहले तक बिहार की स्थिति यह थी कि वहां सूखा पड़ा हुआ था। पानी नही था, खेती का काम बिल्कुल बंद था मगर प्रकृति का खेल यह है कि तीन चार दिनों में बिहार की जितनी भी बड़ी बड़ी नदियां हैं, कोसी, कमला, गंडक, बूढ़ी गंडक, बागमती, गंगा, पुनपुन आदि, सभी मे बाढ़ आ गई और सभी नदियों में पानी का स्तर खतरे के निशान से ऊपर चला गया। यह प्रकृति का खेल है। कुछ राज्यों में तो यह एक परमानेंट फीचर है। मैं आपको बिहार के बारे में बताना चाहता हूं जहां जनसंख्या की दृष्टि से बिहार देश की दूसरा सबसे बड़ा राज्य है ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री संध प्रिय गौतम (उत्तरांचल): अब नहीं है।

प्रो. रामदेव भंडारी: वहीं भौगोलिक स्थिति के कारण बिहार भारत का सबसे ज्यादा बाढ़ प्रभावित राज्य भी है । हर साल वहां बाढ़ आती है। मिश्रा जी ने जिन नदियों के बारे में चर्चा की वे सारी नदियां नेपाल से आती है नेपाल से ही नहीं तिब्बत से भी आती हैं। अगर बिहार में एक बूंद भी पानी नहीं हो और नेपाल में पानी हो तो भी बिहार में बाढ़ आती है । इन नदियों का समाधान नेपाल में एक हाई डैम बनाने के बाद ही हो सकता है। बार-बार बिहार सरकार की ओर से और हम लोगो की ओर से भी केंद्रीय सरकार से निवेदन किया जा रहा है कि अगर आप बिहार में बाढ़ की समस्याओं का स्थायी समाधान चाहते हैं , तो आपको नेपाल सरकार के साथ बात करनी चाहिए और नेपाल की नदियों को नियामित करने के लिए , जिससे बाढ़ नहीं आए, क्योंकि वे अपने साथ काफी मात्रा सें सिल्ट लाती है, वह सिल्ट नहीं लाएं, नेपाल सरकार से बात करने का फैसला करना चाहिए , कोई समझौता करना चाहिए जो कि केंद्र सरकार नहीं कर रही है। अभी मिश्रा जी अगस्त के अंतिम सप्ताह से बाढ़ शुरू होने की बात कर रहे थे ।मैं कह रहा हूं कि बिहार में तो किस्तों में बाढ़ आती है । पहली किस्त शुरू हो गई है। अभी लगभग तेरह-चौदह जिले प्रभावित हैं। मधुबनी, दरभंगा, सीतामढ़ी, मुज़फ्फरपुर, कटिहार, खगरिया, पश्चिम चंपारण, पूर्वी चंपारण जिले प्रभावित हैं। ये सारे जिले बाढ़ से प्रभावित हैं। हजारों घरों में पानी घुस गया

हैं। लाखों लोग बेघर हो गए हैं। मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं ,क्योंकि मंत्री जी ने बिहार की चर्चा नहीं की है। बिहार में जो बाढ़ आई है उसके संबंध में शायद इनके पदाधिकारियों ने इन्हें बताया नहीं है लेकिन यहां के अखबारों में दिल्ली के अखबारों में यह बात छपी है और बिहार के अखबारों में तीन-चार दिनों से लगातार छप रही है । मंत्री जी केंद्रीय सरकार वैसे भी बिहार के साथ सौतेला व्यवहार कर रही है , राजनीतिक मामलों में भी और आर्थिक मामलों में भी मंत्री जी आपका स्वागत है कि आपने मंत्री पद संभाला है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं क्योंकि आप बिहार से परिचित हैं इसलिए उस सरकार के साथ सौतेला व्यवहार नहीं किया जाए। बिहार में जो बाढ़ की पहली किस्त आई है कृपया उसे देखें और स्थायी निदान के लिए सैंट्रल टीम भेजें । मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट केंद्रीय सरकार नेपाल सरकार के साथ बात करे और इस नदियों से जो बाढ़ आती है उसका स्थायी निदान खोजने का प्रयास करें।

SHRI RANGANATH MISRA (Orissa): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am happy that an opportunity has been given to me to speak on the floods in Orissa. I will take just ten minutes and finish my speech.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAMA SHANKER KAUSHIK): No. Please take only five minutes.

SHRI RANGANATH MISRA: I will try. The last four years have been very unfortunate for the State of Orissa. I have been told that 1998 had a very hot season; and about 4,000 people died. Then, next the super-cyclone came. Then, came a total drought in the entire State. This year it has been affected by floods, which is very unusual. In a sense, we got three rounds of low pressure. Each one was concentrated in the catchment area of all our rivers. On account of that, the water level had gone up; and most of the areas have been badly affected. It is very difficult to assess the extent of human suffering. By the time a Central team will go and assess the damage and then decide the compensation, it will be too late, However, compensation is not going to take away the sufferings of the flood-affected people. Already, they are undergoing great suffering. Usually,' the compensation announced by the Government is not adequate. I was surprised when the Minister indicated that the extent of loss has not yet been worked out. If it is not worked out in time, then, you will not be in a position to compensate the people appropriately because, later on, the evaluation would be defective.

I went to some areas which have been affected by the floods, particularly, areas close to my town. I found that the daily necessities are not being supplied. Kerosene is not available. Lighting facility is not being provided. Medical treatment is not being provided. Transport by boat is not

available. Some of the boatmen have been charging more because of more demand and less supply.

The other thing is, when the super-cyclone came two years back, we talked of a permanent arrangement so that the State did not suffer. Orissa, by its geographical location is exposed to these types of natural calamities. It is a special State, by location. Unless you find a permanent solution, providing compensation every year is no solution. Three years ago, when we were discussing about permanent measures, we thought that something would emerge. But, as time rolled by, the Government forgot it completely. So far, nothing has been done. In view of the sufferings of the people, we must do something for them, on a permanent basis, instead of providing compensation every year. For that purpose, there has been a demand from all of us. I hope Government will understand its responsibility. Orissa has been rated as one of the poorest States of the country. Therefore, a poor State to come up to the national level, requires special assistance. I would suggest to the Government of India that in addition to providing compensation for the loss that it has suffered recently, they should provide special protection to the State, provide generous financial assistance so that the State can come out of its present predicament.

The difficulties that we have been facing for a long time require a permanent solution. Let us not forget that the demand of Orissa has to be met, on a permanent basis. I appeal, through you, Sir, to the Central Government for extending generous financial support ,to us to tackle this situation scientifically with appropriate engineering tactics. What is required is collate it together so that this type of natural calamity does not recur. This annual event is breaking the economy of the State. Poverty is increasing because, every year, a chunk of the State is getting affected. Whatever area is being rehabilitated again, it is affected again due to natural calamity. That is why, in these 50 years of independence, Orissa has not been able to make any progress and come to the mainstream. Therefore, all of us demand for finding a permanent solution to this problem. I hope this message would be conveyed to the Central Government for appropriate handling.

The overall picture of the situation shows that the common man is not able to come up. If the Government is interested in the total development of all the States, then, I suggest that Orissa should be extended a special benefit facility and generous assistance for this year. A permanent financial assistance be provided to the State of Orissa in future

also so that the State is able to come up and compete with the other States.

उपसभाध्यक्ष(श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक): माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री मूल चन्द्र मीणा: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, ...(**व्यवधान**)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष(श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक): नहीं नहीं हो गया, अब नहीं माननीय कृषि मंत्री को मैने बुला दिया है, अब नहीं ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री मूल चन्द मीणा: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, कई ऐसे स्टेट हैं जिनके अन्दर बाढ़ आई हुई है ।...(**व्यवधान**)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष(श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक): माननीय मीणा जी माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी को मैंने बुला दिया है । ....(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री मूल चन्द मीणा: महोदय, यह कोई जरूरी नहीं है कि लंच किया जाए। कई प्रदेश बाढ़ से प्रभावित है जिनकी चर्चा स्टेंटमेंट में नहीं है ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI ANANTA SETHI (Orissa): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I have already given my name. The situation is grim in Orissa. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम : एक पार्टी से एक सदस्य ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI ANANTA SETHI: Sir, i want to seek a few clarifications, on the basis of the statement made by the Minister here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक): देखिये, आपकी पार्टी से दो माननीय सदस्य बोल चुके हैं । ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री मूलचंद मीणा : यह पार्टी की बात नहीं है ...(**व्यवधान**)... राजस्थान में बाढ़ आई हुई है, स्टेटमेंट में कोई चर्चा नहीं है । ...(**व्यवधान**)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष(श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक) : कैसे नहीं है बात । आप आसन ग्रहण करें । ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI ANANTA SETHI: I want to seek a few clarifications. I have already given my name. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI AJIT SINGH: You are welcome to see me in my chamber.

SHRI ANANTA SETHI : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I want to bring to the notice of the Government and of this august *House...(Interruptions)*... I have already given my name. I want to seek some clarifications on the Minister's statement.

श्री मूलचंद मीणा : राजस्थान में बाढ आई है और इस स्टेटमेंट में कोई चर्चा नही है ।

...(**व्यवधान**)... लंच करना कोई जरुरी नही है ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक): सवाल लंच का नहीं है । माननीय पचौरी जी जरा समझाइये इनको ।

श्री मुलचन्द मीणा : जानमाल का नुक्सान हो जाए, लंच कोई जरुरी नहीं है । ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री अनन्त सेठी : हमारे यहां बाढ़ की समस्या है, आप टाइम नहीं देंगे तो कहां जाएंगे हम, हम अपनी समस्या कहां उठायेंगे । उड़ीसा के लोग पानी में डूबे हुऐ हैं, क्या करेंगे । ...(**व्यवधान**)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक) : एक तो बोलो । कैसे सुना जाएगा? एक एक मिनट बोलिये । ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI ANANTA SETHI: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me a few minutes to speak on the flood situation in Orissa. I want to raise some issues

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम : मुझे इस पर आपत्ति है । ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI ANANTA SETHI: I have taken permission. What is your problem?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक): एक मिनट में अपनी बात बोलिये आप । ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सुरेश पचौरी : आपकी आज्ञा से वह बोल रहे हैं । उड़ीसा में भयंकर बाढ़ है । ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम : एक पार्टी से एक सदस्य बोलेंगे अन्यथा सब को बोलने दिया जाए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक) : आप बैठिये एक मिनट । आप आसन ग्रहण करें। गौतम जी सबको एक एक मिनट हम दे रहे हैं, एक मिनट में अपनी बात वह रख रहे हैं। मेहता साहब को भी मैं एक मिनट दे रहा हूं । अगर एक मिनट से ज्यादा बोलेंगे तो बोलने नहीं दिया जाएगा । ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री अनन्त सेठी : गौतम जी, थोड़ा सुनिये, हमारा उड़ीसा का प्रोब्लम है । Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am really grateful to you for giving me two or three minutes to speak on the flood situation in Orissa. The situation is very, very alarming. Today, I got a telephone call from my State, informing me that since yesterday night, it has been raining. I am afraid, we may have another floods in a day or two. This is the situation in Orissa which I want to bring to the notice of the Government of India.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक) : आप कृपया करके माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो

स्टेटमेंट दिया है, कालिंग अटेंशन का कायदा यह है कि आप उनके वक्तव्य पर स्पष्टीकरण मांगिये।

SHRI ANANTA SETHI: I know. स्पष्टीकरण तो मांगेंगे साहब।

Just now the Minister has said that the Government of India has sanctioned 3 lakh tonnes of rice and wheat under the Food-for-Work Programme. May I know from the Minister whether it is a grant, or the Central Government is asking the Orissa Government to pay for these foodgrains at the BPL rate? This point should be clearly clarified. In addition to this, the Minister has also said that about one lakh houses would be constructed, under the Indira Awaas Yojana.

You know that the State of Orissa is very poor. They cannot afford to give even a matching grant. Are you giving it entirely as grant *or* are you asking the Government of Orissa to give a matching grant? I know, the State of Orissa cannot afford to give a matching grant. I want to have a clarification whether it is in the form of grant or whether it is given as per the Central scheme laid down.

Another thing is, the hon. Prime Minister visited our State. We welcomed him and thought that it was good that he had visited at the time of the super-cyclone and that he would go to the field and see the plight of the people, the magnitude of the suffering, the magnitude of the damage. But that did not happen at that time. Even this time, when we suffered a lot, when we suffered for months together, we thought that the Prime Minister would come, visit the affected areas and see the damage done. But, again, it did not happen.

उपसभाध्यक्ष(श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक): माननीय सेठी जी, अब आप बैठिए। अब आप आसन ग्रहण करिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मेहता जी। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI ANANIA SETHI: He is giving a clean chit to the Government saying that they are doing a very good work, very good relief work. But the Government has not done anything. The management is poor. ...*l/nter/vptions)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक): अब आप आसन ग्रहण करिए। कृपया, आप आसन ग्रहण करिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... अब यह लिखा नहीं जाएगा। मेहता जी।

श्री ललितभाई मेहता (गुजरात) **:** उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, देश में जल प्रबन्धन की जवाबदारी

किसकी है । देखिए, हमारे संविधान में 7वें शैडयूल में जो बात कही गई उसके तहत अन्तर्राज्यीय नदियों का विषय यूनियन लिस्ट में है, पानी, सिंचाई, कैनाल, ड्रेनेज के विषय राज्य सूची में हैं और वॉटर डिवेलपमेंट कँन्करंट लिस्ट में है,इसके तहत यह तय नहीं हो रहा है कि यह वाटर मैनेजमेंट कौन करेगा और किसकी जवाबदारी रहेगी । इसके कारण समस्यायें आ रही हैं । हमारे यहां नेशनल वॉटर डिवेलपमेंट एजंसी 1982 में बनीं, फिर नेशनल वॉटर पालिसी 1987 में बनी और अभी एग्रीकल्चर पॉलिसी 2000 में सदन में रखी गई । उसका उल्लेख करके फ्लड सिचुएशन का बताया गया था, लेकिन सारा कोआर्डिनेशन जो होनी चाहिए वह नहीं हो रहा है । मुझे लगता है कि इसके कारण ये समस्यायें आ रही है । हम कृषि मंत्रालय को इसके लिए जिम्मेदार ठहरा कर चलते हैं और कृषि मंत्री यहां पर इसका जवाब भी देते हैं । लेकिन ये सनस्याएं और प्राकृतिक विपदायें जो आती हैं उसमें ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय भी आता है, वित्त मंत्रालय भी आता है, वॉटर रिसोर्सेज मंत्रालय भी आता है, वन और पर्यावरण मंत्रालय भी आता है । इन सब मंत्रालयों को साथ मिला करके कुछ तय करना चाहिए ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक) : मेहता जी, कोई स्पष्टीकरण हो तो पूछिए ।

श्री ललितभाई मेहता :देश के अंदर जब हम नेशनल पॉवर ग्रिड बना सकते हैं तो नेशनल वॉटर ग्रिड क्यों नहीं बना सकते? देश में ब्रह्मपुत्र,गंगा,कावेरी,गोदावरी ,कृष्णा और हमारे गुजरात की नर्मदा और ताप्ती नदियों को हम जोड क्यों नहीं सकते? 11वें वित्त आयोग ने जो रेकमेंडेशन दी थी कि कृषि मंत्रालय में एक नेशनल सैक्टर फॉर कैलामिटी मैनेजमेंट शुरु करना चाहिए, तो वह क्यों नहीं हो रहा है? देश में सी.आर.एफ.होता है, एन.एफ.सी.आर. होता है और अभी एन.सी.सी.एफ.हुआ है, लेकिन इसके तहत यह मामला तय होने वाला नहीं है । मेरा यह कहना है कि देश के कई भागों में बाढ़ विभीषिका से लोग मरे और कई भागों में पानी की बूंद-बूंद के लिए लोग तरसते हैं, तो इसके लिए समस्या का कारगर हल ढूंढ़ना चाहिए और समस्या का समाधान करना चाहिए ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक) : मीणा जी । आप केवल स्पष्टीकरण पूछिए

श्री मूलचंद मीणा : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, कई राज्य ऐसे हैं जिनके अंदर बाढ़ आई है, लेकिन कृषि मंत्री जी के वक्तव्य में उन के बारे में चर्चा नहीं की गयी है । उड़ीसा में भयंकर बाढ़ की स्थिति हो सकती है और वहां प्रधान मंत्री जी गए भी, लेकिन कैजुअलिटीज तो दूसरे राज्यों में भी हुई है । राजस्थान के झालावाड़, कोटा,बूंदी और बारा, इन चार जिलों में भयंकर बाढ़ आई है और वहां भी भारी कैजुअलिटीज हुई हैं, लेकिन इस के अंदर उसका कोई जिक्र नहीं है । इसी प्रकार छत्तीसगढ़ भी बाढ़ से प्रभावित हुआ है और उनको भी राहत सहायता दी जानी चाहिए ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमाशंकर कौशिक): छत्तीसगढ़ की बात तो पचौरी साहब ने बहुत विस्तार से रख दी है, आप राजस्थान की बात कहो ।

श्री मूलचंद मीणा : महोदय, राजस्थान के इन चार जिलों में पशु धन, मकान और लोगों की काफी हानि हुई है । वहां भी लोग मारे गए हैं। अब वहां मौसम की बीमारियां भी फैल रही हैं । इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि राजस्थान भी एक टीम भेजी जाए जोकि वहां की स्थिति का जायजा ले और वहां के लोगों को राहत पहुंचाई जाए ।

महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से कुछ बातें और पूछना चाहता हूं । आप प्राकृतिक आपदा के लिए सहायता दे रहे हैं, उस में भेदभाव तो नहीं किया जाता ? दूसरी बात महोदय, जिन एरियाज

में बाढ़ आई है, वह उन में आती रहती है तो क्या उस के पर्मानेंट सॉल्यूशन के लिए आप की कोई योजना है? हम चाहें राजस्थान की बात करें या दूसरी स्टेट्स की जहां कि बाढ़ आती रहती हैं तो क्या उन के लिए कोई पर्मानेंट योजना है?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक) : माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी।

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, whenever and wherever there is a calamity, whether it is floods or drought or earthquake, the Government responds promptly because lives are lost, roads are washed away, houses are gone, crops are destroyed and people lose their livelihood. I would like to assure all the hon. Members of this House that there is no discrimination, as far as the response of the Central Government is concerned. As far as giving relief is concerned, there is no discrimination, based on what kind of Government a State has. Of course, the State Government has the responsibility of informing the Central Government and following the procedure. Some alert State Governments inform the Centre and follow the procedures. If anything is to be done at the Government level, the Central Government has to have certain information from the State.

The hon. Member from Rajasthan spoke last, but I would like to respond to his queries first. He was concerned about floods in certain parts of Rajasthan. There has been no report received from the State Government about any floods in Rajasthan. How can you expect the Central Government to respond? Coming back to the point, certain procedures have to be followed. A report has to be submitted to the Central Government.... *(Interruptions)...*

श्री मूल चंद मीणा : मंत्री जी, राज्य सरकार से पत्र तो आया है। राज्य सरकार से पत्र आया है और उन्होंने बताया कि आप इस विषय को संसद में उठाइए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक) : आप बैठिए। मंत्री जी का भाषण सुनिए।

SHRI AJIT SINGH: The Collector has to prepare a report. District-wise information has to be given. There is a permanent flood relief fund or a permanent drought relief fund. There is also a contingency fund. From the permanent fund, assistance is provided to every State, and that is given in two instalments. One instalment has been given. Wherever drought or flood has taken place, and if they had asked for the second instalment to be given in advance, that has also been given.

Certain questions were raised about Orissa. I agree that what the State of Orissa has suffered in the last two or three years-and all the

Members have said this—is unprecedented. First, there was a cyclone. Then, there was drought, and, now, they have floods. I am sure, no Member here would grudge paying any amount of assistance to Orissa to alleviate the problems that the people of Orissa are facing.

SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: No one would grudge.

SHRI AJIT SINGH: The hon. Member from Kerala has complained that the kind of assistance that has been given to Orissa has not been given to Kerala. I would like to point out that from the regular fund, whatever was given for the management of the situation prevailing in the State, Kerala has not yet spent that money. Further, a team of officials has already visited Kerala; it has come back, they do not monitor every thing; they really depend on the State Government officials to give them the report.

Based on the Central Team's Report, additional assistance would be given. The hon. Member from Kerala has mentioned about the erosion caused by the sea. I would like to point out that it is not considered as a natural calamity and the Finance Commission, which allots funds for all these things, has stated that this erosion is not a calamity, and funds for prevention of the erosion have to come from the Planning Commission and not from the Agriculture Ministry or the National Calamity Contingency Fund. I would like to point out that *ad hoc* assistance was given to Orissa because their funds have been already exhausted and the other States will have to spend the regular funds which are given to them.

Many Members have pointed out that we respond to the flood situation when it happens. The Planning Commission has given funds to many States for the last many years to prevent floods or for flood control. I would like to point out some figures here. In 1997-98, an amount of Rs.464crores was allotted for flood control. In 1987-99, an amount of Rs.632 crores was allotted. In 1999-2000,[v]more than Rs.1100 crores was allotted for flood control and up to February,200l, more than Rs.800 crores have been allotted. In fact, the Rashtriya National Commission on Floods was set up by the Central Government in 1976 and it gave its recommendations by 1980. Many of them have been implemented and many States have formulated their flood control programmes based on the recommendations of this Commission.

श्री मूल चंद मीणा : बाढ़ कहीं आई तो आप पैसा देते हैं, हमेशा देते हैं, हर साल देते हैं लेकिन उसके परमानेंट सौल्यूशन की योजना बनाने के लिए क्या आप पैसा देते हैं ?

SHRI AJIT SINGH: The money for flood control'is being given by the Planning Commission. I have just mentioned the amounts given to the States. As I have stated, the National Commission on Floods was also set up. I would like to point out that flood control is a State subject and they have to really work on it. The Central Government can only give the money. Forecasting and warning system is also in place. The Central Water Commission has established a nation-wide flood forecasting and warning system and it was because of the warning given in Orissa that six lakhs of people were evacuated in time. In the case of Bihar also there are warning centres and it is being forecast which rivers will be flooding and going to flow above their natural level. I may mention that one of them is Gandak and another is Bagmati. They are flowing above the danger mark. That warning has already been given by the Central Water Commission. Now, forecasting the weather is a very complicated task. Some Members from Orissa have also mentioned about the effect of global warming. It is not only the Government of India but also the world over the scientists and Governments are working on what will be the effect of global warming and how it will affect agriculture and other activities in many nations. That work is going on.

I would like to assure the Members that there is no discrimination. Teams have come from Kerala. Many Ministers and MPs have come and met us about flood relief. As I have stated, a team had gone to Kerala and its report is here. Based on that report, whatever assistance has to be given will be given. The Government has also decided that the food-for-work would be given to the States, irrespective of whether there is flood or drought. I would like to assure the hon. Members from Orissa that it is totally free of cost. No matching grants are needed from the State Government. They have to spend money only to transport and store it, and to ensure that the people who need it get it. Otherwise, whatever rice or wheat is there with the Central Government in that State, that will be given to the States. Again, the State Government has to certify the districts which » are suffering from drought. When the State Government certifies these districts, they have to be given many facilities. The money that the Government realises from the people in that area, in whatever form, has to be suspended. If the State Government certifies that certain districts are drought-affected or flood-affected, only then the food for work and other assistance could be given by the Central Government.

At the end, I would like to assure the hon. Members ... *(Interruptions)*.. .Sir, we are talking basically about the flood situation in

various parts of the country. This Motion is about the flood situation, the relief the Central Government is giving and what they are planning to do. People from other States are also coming. Andhra Pradesh is suffering from drought. They came here. They have to follow the same procedure. The State Government has to send a letter. They have to specify how much foodgrains they need in each district and in what timeframe they need that so that the Central Government can give that to the State. I would like to assure the hon. Members that there is no discrimination against any State. These are natural calamities and human beings are suffering. How can anybody think that the Central Government, whether it is a BJP led Government or any other Government, will discriminate against anybody? There can be no question of discrimination against anybody, whether it is Orissa or Gujarat or Kerala. So far as disaster management is concerned, a lot of things need to be done. After the earthquake in Gujarat, a National Disaster Management Committee was formed under the Chairmanship of Shri Sharad Pawar, whose status is of a Cabinet Minister. I know that tbese procedures have to be set in place and the concerned people, the State Government officials and the Central Government have to be in a State of alertness. Actually what happens is, once two or three years pass without a disaster, everybody goes to sleep. That is a human tendency. There is the National Disaster Management Committee. I am sure it would recommend as to how we can be in a State of readiness and how we can respond to the disasters and calamities. Thank you.

श्री सुरेश पचौरी : मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से केवल यह जानना चाहूगा कि नेच्यूरल फंड फार क्लेमेटी के अन्तर्गत और क्लेमिटी रिलीफ फंड के अन्तर्गत किन-किन राज्यों को कितनी-कितनी राशि दी गई है वह ब्यौरा राज्यवार हमको चाहिए तथा इसमें केन्द्र का कितना अंश है? अगर यह जानकारी उपलब्ध न हो तो बाद में दे दीजिए । मेरा दूसरा पोइंट यह है कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने वक्तव्य के पैरा-1 में छत्तीसगढ़ के मामले में कहा है कि "It has been decided to depute a Central Team to the State. Further assistance from NCCF will be considered in the light of the report of the Team." वह टीम अभी तक नहीं गई है । तो यह कब तक जाएगी और कितने दिनों के अंदर वह टीम अपनी रिपोर्ट देगी ताकि इस फंड के अन्तर्गत छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य को यह राशि उपलब्ध करा दी जाए । माननीय मंत्री, जैसा कि आपके प्रिडिसेशर ने बाढ़ प्रभावित राज्यों का दौरा किया था तो क्या आप भी इन बाढ़ प्रभावित सभी राज्यों का दौरा करेंगेऔर करेंगे तो कब तक करेंगे ?

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN : Sir, the hon. Minister in his reply has stated that the State Government has to give a timely warning and send the report timely, is this the complaint of the Government or an opinion that the Government oi Kerala has not monitored the flood situation in a

proper way and has not sent the report in time? Is it due to this reason that they have not been provided timely relief? Sir, this Is an admitted fact that floods have caused havoc in Kerala. Without waiting for the final report from the State, at least, some interim relief could have been given. The State of Kerala has not been given timely relief. Is it because they have not sent the final report?

So far as erosion is concerned, I do admit that this issue is out of the purview of the subject which we are discussing. But the 11th Finance Commission in its report in Chapter VII says, "The economy of Kerala depends to a considerable extent on its coastal belt. The coastline of Kerala is facing the problem of erosion which needs to be checked urgently as well as on a long-term basis. The State has sought financial assistance to construct 86 km. of new seawall and to reform 37 km. of existing seawall. We are providing Rs. 50 crores for this purpose". I would like to know whether this would be considered as a Plan allocation. This is my clarification.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक) : इसके बारे में ये कैसे जबाव देंगे ?

SHRI ANANTA SETHI: Sir, I had sought two clarifications. One clarification was regarding 'Food-for-Work' to which you have responded. The other one is that the Prime Minister has declared and you have also stated that, one lakh houses would be constructed, under the Indira Awas Yojana, for those people whose houses have been completely destroyed or have been partially damaged during the recent floods. I would like to know whether the money for the construction of these one lakh houses would be given by way of a grant by the Central Government or whether the State Government would be required to make a matching contribution. This should be clarified. Secondly, you have said that there were evacuations of six lakh people. I want to know whether you have the figures as to how many country-boats and power-boats were used for evacuating these persons and how many days it took.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक) : इसकी कोई जरुरत नहीं है । माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी ।

SHRI AJIT SINGH: The hon. Member from Chhattisgarh wanted to know how much money has been released as, Central share, from the CRF. Sir, Chhattisgarh received Rs.21.63 crores this year...

SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Was it for floods or drought?

SHRI AJIT SINGH: The money was given from the CRF. Then, Kerala was given Rs.52.95 crores; Orissa got Rs.86.21 crores. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री सुरेश पचौरी : सर, मैं विनम्रतापूर्वक यही स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूं । मंत्री जी पिछले वर्ष की राशि को बता रहे हैं जो कि सूखे के लिए दी गई थी , बाढ़ के लिए यह राशि नहीं दी गई है । मैं आपसे विनम्रतापूर्वक यह निवेदन कर रहा हूं कि कृपया अपने आफीसरों से, अपने डिपार्टमेंट मे इसकी पुष्टि कर लें । बाढ़ के लिए कोई पैसा नहीं गया है, जो पैसा छत्तीसगढ़ के मुख्य मंत्री ने मांगा है वह बिल्कुल नहीं गया है, न टीम गई है, न पैसा गया है ।

SHRI AJIT SINGH: This is the money given from the Central Relief Fund to each State. It has already been allotted...

SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: But not given.

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Every State is allotted certain money...

SHRI N.K.PREMACHANDRAN: That is the share due to the States.

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Yes, that is the share due to the States from the Central Relief Fund, and that has been given. That is what I am saying. From the Contingency Fund as well, money would be given when the Central Team submits its report. An Inter-Ministerial Group considers it and then that money is released. As far as Kerala is concerned, after receiving the report, we will accept it, and, based on the report whatever money is to be given *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री सुरेश पचौरी : यह टीम कब जायेगी जिससे कि यह राशि जल्दी मिल जायें?

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Will you please allow me to speak? And, based on the report that we get about Kerala, we will decide how much money can be given, of course, after taking into account our constraints. And, I would like to assure the hon. Member from Kerala that the party, which is in power in Government, has nothing to do with the amount of money to be given for the relief work. I know that the landslides and all that have been unprecedented. This is a very strange kind of flood that has occurred there this year. A lot of people have suffered on account of this. As far as Chhattisgarh is concerned, we will send a team within the next few days. And, as for the question as to how soon we will disperse the money, it depends on how soon the State Government co-operate with us and gives its report. As I said, the Central Team does not monitor everything personally. They approach the State Government officials and find out the details as to which areas have been affected, how much food

stock would be required and what other possible assistance would be needed to deliver the goods in time.

As far as Orissa is concerned, the construction of houses would be undertaken, under the Indira Awas Yojana, and around Rs.225 crores would be spent on that.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक): अब हम भोजनावकाश के लिए 2.30 बजे तक के लिए उठते हैं ।

The House then adjourned for lunch at fifty-four minutes past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at thirty-four minutes past two of the clock,

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURESH PACHOURI) in the Chair.

MOTION FOR WITHDRAWAL OF BILL

The Indian Council of World Affairs Bill 2000

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURESH PACHOURI): Shri Jagmohan will move the motion for withdrawal of the Indian Council of World Affairs, Bill, 2000.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAGMOHAN): Sir, on behalf of Shri Jaswant Singh, I move:

> "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the Lok Sabha do agree to leave being granted by the Rajya Sabha to withdraw the Indian Council of World Affairs Bill, 2000, which was passed by the Lok Sabha on the 18th December, 2000 and laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on the I8lh December, 2000."

The *question was put and the motion was adopted.*

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THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURESH PACHOURI): Now, we take up Private Members' Resolutions. Resolution No.1 - Shri S Ramachandran Pillai to move his resolution.